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1902
PLEASANT
VALLEY
NURSERIES

Arthur J. Collins MOORESTOWN
Proprietor N. J.

To My Friends and Patrons

SPRING, 1902

Write your name and address plainly. Always give shipping directions—whether by freight or express—and name of freight or express office. If directions are not given I will use my own judgment.

Shipping and Business Facilities.—Being within easy freighting distance of New York and Philadelphia, boxes or barrels of plants can be delivered to any of the main through freight lines or steamship companies in those cities at very little expense. During cold fall weather or in early spring, heavy boxes of trees and plants can be sent long distances by the fast freight or other freight lines. The express company at this place proves of service for lighter packages.

No Charges are Made for Packing, Etc., and in having it done, I endeavor to look after the interests of the purchaser, and have plants and trees packed as lightly as is consistent with their safe transportation. All goods will be delivered free at our railroad or express offices. **My prices are f. o. b. at Moorestown.**

Care of Trees and Plants on Arrival.—If not ready to plant on arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, the stock should be at once heeled-in. Select a well-drained spot, dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side. Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with each and every root; then sift in fine dirt among the roots, fill the trench partly full, and press firmly with the feet; then fill up level with the top of the ground and press again with the feet and cover with loose dirt. Trees thus heeled-in will keep in good condition a long time. Do not cover with litter or straw, as it will make a harbor for mice during the winter.

If frozen when received, bury the package, unopened, in well drained ground, or place it in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

If they should appear dry or shriveled when received, through delay in transit, or from any cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with the earth, and then thoroughly soak with water and let them remain for twenty-four hours or more, until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

Planting.—Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position without cramping, and deep enough to allow the tree to stand the same depth it stood in the nursery, except dwarf pears, which should be set a little deeper, so as to cover the quince stock on which they are worked. Throw the surface and sub-soil in separate piles. Cut off smoothly from the under side all broken or bruised roots, and cut back the last season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds, leaving two or three good buds to each branch—except for fall planting in cold climates, when it is better to defer top-pruning until spring, just before the buds start. At all times keep the roots carefully protected from the sun and wind. Place the trees in the hole, fill in with fine surface soil, working it in among the roots, placing them out in their natural position. When the hole is half full, pour in a little water and press firmly with the foot, filling all cavities and air spaces with earth, so that it will come in contact with all the roots. Continue to fill up and keep pressed until the hole is full, when it should be covered with loose dirt, to prevent baking. Be careful not to get too deep.

Prices and Quantities.—My prices will be found, upon examination, to be about as low as reliable plants of the different varieties can be offered. *Those contained in this Catalogue abrogate all other prices that have been previously published or quoted.* The purchaser may select 6 plants or trees at half the dozen price, 50 at 100 rates, and 500 at 1,000 rates. Special attention is given to supplying the trade of dealers and agents, and of those wishing to plant 5,000, 10,000 or 50,000. Very low quotations can often be given, upon application, to those desiring to purchase extensively.

Terms Cash.—My terms are cash with order. As an inducement to send cash, I give you the benefit of the low prices named in Catalogue. If desired, goods can be sent C. O. D. (by express only), provided 25 per cent of the amount of the bill is enclosed with the order as a guarantee of good faith. Remittances may be made by post office order on Moorestown, N. J. (not Morristown); or by check or draft on New York or Philadelphia, made payable to my order, or by registered letter. Postage stamps can be sent for fractions of a dollar.

Substitution.—It is my custom, should the supply of a variety be exhausted, to substitute in its place another, similar or better, correctly labeled. If it is desired that I shall not do this, affix to the order the words "no substitution."

Guarantee and Conditions of Sale.—Purchasers are hereby notified that although I shall continue to take all possible care to supply good, healthy, thrifty trees, shrubs and plants true to name, and hold myself in readiness to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove untrue to name, or refund the amount paid, I do not give any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to the goods I send out, and will in no way be responsible for other defects or loss of crops. Every order received for articles named in this Catalogue will be received and executed on the above conditions only, and with the distinct understanding and agreement on the part of the purchaser that I shall in no case be liable for a greater amount than the sum originally paid to me for the stock in question.

CLAIMS, if any, must be made within ten days after receipt of goods.

Address all letters to

TELEGRAPH AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE,
MOORESTOWN, N. J.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS,
MOORESTOWN (BURLINGTON CO.), N. J.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to feel sure that no disease of any kind shall be sent out on any of my stock, I have erected a fumigating room, and will fumigate all stock sent out with cyanide of potassium as directed by Prof. Smith, State Entomologist. This is an effective cure for San José Scale and other infections.

OFFICE OF STATE ENTOMOLOGIST

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 2, 1901.

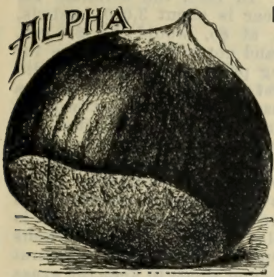
This is to certify that on the first day of November, 1901, I inspected the nursery stock grown for and trenced in on t'e grounds of the Pleasant Valley Nurseries at Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey, Arthur J. Collins, Proprietor. That all the stock was accompanied by proper certificates, that it had been inspected where grown and found apparently free from San José Scale or other injurious insects and fungous diseases. That the stock was in apparently good condition and free from pests as above stated.

That on the grounds of said nursery is a proper fumigating room, containing about 1,100 cubic feet, for which I have determined the amount of cyanide of potassium required for a full charge.

This certificate expires June 1, 1902, and covers only stock as above stated.

JOHN B. SMITH, State Entomologist.

The Growing of NUT TREES



THIS is not only a pleasant occupation, but intelligently and persistently followed, is also a sure road to wealth. If the average farmer would devote from 10 to 20 acres to Nut culture, giving proper attention to it, he would achieve independence in a few years, escaping the ordinary labor of the farm. We have accounts of single trees paying from \$25 to \$50, and many cases are noted where an acre clears from \$150 to \$600 annually. It was a wise man who said: "Plant a tree; it will be growing while you are sleeping."

A few days devoted to planting Nut trees would add many a dollar in value toward improving the surroundings, the comforts and pleasures of home. The present mode of farming demands a change in cultivating less land and in doing it better. More attention has been given lately to the culture of Nuts than heretofore. Where formerly a farmer possessed one or two Nut trees on a piece of poor land in some out-of-the-way corner, now farmers and fruit-growers give their best soil to the culture of Nuts, and reap handsome returns.

There is a prejudice among some people against planting Nut trees. They think it pays better to plant the Nuts themselves. This was true several years ago, when the nurseryman procured his trees from the forest, where the roots were poor from being crowded and receiving no care. But now the Nut tree has as much importance and receives as much care as anything in the nursery, and we say, "Plant Nut Trees."

CHESTNUTS

The Story of Our Enterprise

In 1895, Clayton L. Andrews and I purchased 14 acres of Chestnut timber, with the view of growing large cultivated nuts for market, knowing from past experience that if we could raise good, large nuts they would sell in market at from \$8 to \$14 per bushel; and we knew of no better investment.

The natural Chestnut trees were removed at the stump. Suckers were allowed to sprout up all around the stumps and grow for one season. The following spring a portion of the suckers, from 6 to 10 on each stump, were grafted with the leading varieties of cultivated nuts: Alpha, Success, Early Reliance, Paragon, Numbo, etc. Early Reliance, Alpha and Success bore a few specimen nuts the following season. The next year they gave great promise of producing a full crop. Unfortunately during the spring a fire from an adjacent wood burned over our tract, and ruined all of the grafted clumps in its course, thus delaying our progress. We thought for a time that the fire had ruined our tract, but new suckers started up around the stumps; these in turn were grafted, and, although delayed two years, the tract now gives promise of yielding large returns.

In the winter of 1898 we purchased several acres of raw land adjoining our tract, and in the spring planted it with seedling Chestnut trees, 12x15 feet apart, with the view of grafting same with the leading varieties of Chestnuts. Twelve by 15 feet may seem rather close to some, but as the improved Japanese varieties are very precocious, we expect to gather several bushels of nuts before the trees will be injured by crowding, at which time a number of the trees will be removed.

CHESTNUT CULTURE.—Note the following clipping: "Coleman K. Sober, of Union county, Pennsylvania, owns the largest Chestnut grove in the United States. It comprises 205 acres, with over 100,000 trees. Mr. Sober is a wealthy lumberman of Lewisburg, whose object is to render profitable the millions of acres of wild mountain land in the commonwealth. When a boy of 12 he asked his father while grafting fruits to graft some young Chestnut trees, but was only laughed at. Five years ago he carried out his boyish idea, on land too rough even for sheep pasture, the waste of lumbering operations, on the sides of Irish Valley, 8 miles from Shamokin. Pine and oak were



cut down quite a number of years ago, leaving Chestnut trees standing. When these were cut down later a great many young shoots sprung up which were grafted with cions of Paragon, a crisp, sweet nut, five times as large as the native Chestnut. This fall Mr. Sober harvested his first crop, 30 bushels, worth \$7 a bushel, and in a few years

his returns will be by the thousands. In fact, the estimate for next year is about 3,000 bushels, which, at \$6, would be \$18,000, from land not worth \$3 an acre for farming purposes. Mr. Sober did the first grafting himself, with a little assistance. The last two seasons he employed 8 grafters for five weeks, each man averaging 300 trees a day. Ninety per cent of the grafts were successful. The groves are protected on two sides by "fire roads," and all brush is carefully burned. Game chickens are kept to prey on the chestnut weevil, and sheep to keep the grass down. Mr. Sober favors transplanting seedlings rather than planting nuts."

CHESTNUTS FOR PROFIT

We quote the following apt remarks on this subject from an advertisement delivered at the meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society in 1898:

"To secure large prices the nuts must be early; to secure large returns the trees must be productive. No matter if a nut is both large and early, if it does not load the wagons it will not yield large returns. Quality is of little account. I never saw a Chestnut buyer taste a nut; appearance is of more account. A light-colored, bright nut, free from fuzz, of medium size (4 or 5 inches in circumference) sells best in the Philadelphia market. In planting an orchard a succession of varieties is desirable, so as not to have the whole crop on hand to gather, ship and sell at once.

"The Chestnuts in the list following will make a good succession of profitable varieties, ripening in the order named.

"First, **ALPHA**—The Earliest Chestnut. A good grower and bearer; nuts about 4 inches around; brought, this fall, 40 cts. per quart, or over \$12 per bushel.

"Second, **ADVANCE**, ripening about 5 days later. A good grower and bearer; nuts large; brought this fall 30 cts. per quart, or over \$9 per bushel.

"Third, **RELIANCE**, ripening 4 to 5 days later. Not so fast a grower as the preceding, owing to its enormous loads of nuts, which are large, smooth and handsome; brought this fall 25 cts. per quart, or about \$8 per bushel.

"Fourth, **GIANT**, ripening 4 or 5 days later. Good grower; nuts very large, 6 inches around; not so productive as the preceding.

"Fifth, **PARAGON**. Ripens later, and is of better quality than any of the preceding. It is large and productive, and brought this year 20 cts. per quart, or over \$6 per bushel.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

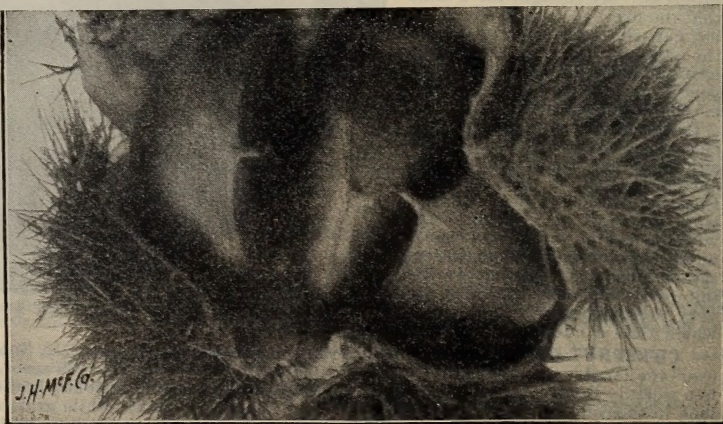
GRAFTED

It is important that all Chestnut trees should be grafted, and not seedlings. An orchard of seedling Chestnuts is almost as worthless as one of seedling apples or pears, no matter how large the nuts may have been from which the seedlings grew.

Advance. Early; comes into bearing at 2 or 3 years of age, and is very productive; 2 to 3 large nuts to the bur; nuts dark, smooth, handsome; quality good. Ripens September 15.

Alpha. The earliest known Chestnut. Originated from seed of Giant. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, very productive; the original tree began to bear at three years, and has never failed to produce a good crop. Nuts large, 4 inches around, running 2 and 3 in the burs, which open September 5 to 10, without the aid of frost; the nuts command the highest prices in the market.

Beta. Early; an upright, vigorous grower; comes into bearing at 2 or 3 years of age, and is very productive, yielding about 2 quarts to a 10-foot tree.



ALPHA.

The nuts are large, running 2 to 3 to the bur, dark, smooth and handsome, ripening September 10 to 15, and are one of the sweetest of the Japanese Chestnuts.

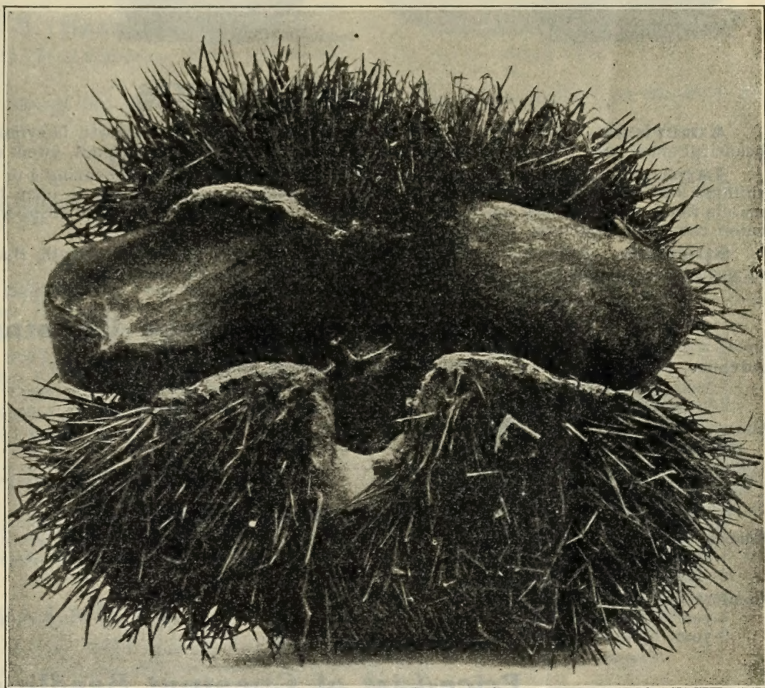
Early Reliance. Early; tree of low, dwarf, spreading habit, beginning to bear immediately; one-year grafts are frequently loaded; nuts large, 4 inches in circumference, and having the valuable characteristics of running 3 to 5 nuts in the bur. Tree enormously productive, a 10-foot tree yielding 3 to 6 quarts; nuts smooth, bright, uniform, attractive. Ripens September 18 to 20.

Felton. Bur small, spines thinly scattered over a thick husk; nut medium, smaller than Alpha, slightly pointed, dark brown, ridged, with slight pubescence at tip, quality good; tree close, round-headed, fairly prolific. Ripens September 20 to 30.

Giant. The largest known variety. Nuts 2 to 2½ inches across; seldom more than 1 to the bur; smooth, dark and handsome. Ripens September 20 to October 1. The tree's prolific bearing tendencies, the immense size of the nuts and their beautiful, bright mahogany color make this a very valuable Chestnut.

Success. Burs very large, broad, with only a few short, scattering, branching spines on the top (thicker toward the base), on parchment-like husk, so thin that it sometimes cracks open and exposes the nuts within before they are fully ripe. Nuts extra large, nearly equal to Giant, but of a more regular and symmetrical form, being nearly as long as broad, and tapering to a point; usually has 3 nuts in a bur. An ideal variety in every respect. Ripens September 20 to 23.

Superb. This superb variety is a magnificent grower, and is an enormous bearer. The burs are literally packed one upon another along the branches. Generally there are 3 nuts to each bur, and it is the exception to find an imperfect or defective nut, nearly every one being very large, 2 inches across, full, plump, bright and free from fuzz. Very valuable market sort.



JAPAN MAMMOTH CHESTNUTS IN BUR.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

GRAFTED

Comfort. A very large, handsome nut, that has been grown in Pennsylvania for many years, and is found so nearly identical with Paragon in growth and fruit that it is not improbable that it was a nut of this variety from which Mr. Schaeffer, of Germantown, grew the original Paragon tree. Comes to fruitage very young, and is an enormous bearer of nuts of very good quality. Ripens October 10 to 25.

Cooper. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive; bur large; nuts large, smooth and glossy, with little fuzz, usually 3 in a bur; quality very good. A strikingly handsome nut on account of its dark, glossy appearance.

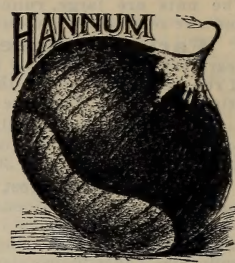
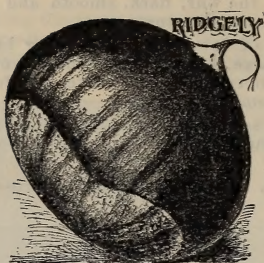
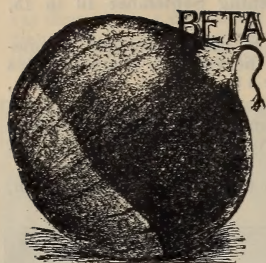
Hannum. Tree a very vigorous, upright grower, attaining great size, the original tree having a spread of about 80 feet; immensely productive. Nuts of medium size, light in color, very bright and handsome, and of very good quality.

Numbo. Burs medium, distinctly conical; spines slender, of medium length; nuts large, 1 to 3 in a bur, pointed, tip very long; dark bright brown, striped, handsome, thinly pubescent; quality excellent; foliage good; a light bearer with many. Ripe October 5 to 10.

Paragon. Hardy and productive; nuts large and of excellent quality. Two trees, 4 years grafted, each produced a bushel of nuts, which sold at wholesale at \$10 per bushel. Burs of immense size, distinctly flattened on top; nuts large, 3 to 5 in a bur, and covered with hairy fuzz. Kernel fine-grained, sweet and of good quality. Tree a very vigorous, upright grower. Ripe October 10 to 15. (See cut, page 1).

Ridgely. Tree of immense size and very productive, more than 5 bushels of nuts, which sold at \$11 per bushel, having been gathered from the original tree in a single season; burs are of medium size and carry from 2 to 3 nuts each; nuts of medium size, with some fuzz at point; kernels sweet and of good quality. One of the most valuable. Tree very healthy. (See cut, page 2.)

Scott. Tree very hardy, strong growing and enormously productive, attaining large size. The original tree measures 5 feet in diameter, and produces annually 3 to 5 bushels of large, handsome nuts of excellent quality, that have sold in New York markets at \$16 to \$18 per bushel. Scott trees are very precocious; they produce heavy crops at two years from graft. Another very important feature is its almost entire exemption from attacks of the Chestnut weevil. The original tree stands between two others planted at the same time, both of which have always suffered severely from the Chestnut weevil, while it is the exception to find an imperfect nut of the Scott. Young orchards propagated from the Scott, so far, appear to be free from worms. The nuts are large, beautiful, of glossy mahogany color, free from fuzz, and of good quality. Ripe October 18 to 25.



SEEDLINGS

American. This is a native American forest tree. Its growth is symmetrical, and it makes such a beautiful shade tree that it is often planted along drives. The nut is small, sweet and of fine flavor.

Japanese. Begins to bear at 2 or 3 years of age, the nuts measuring 4 to 5 inches in circumference and running 3 to 7 in a bur. It ripens very early, and does not require frost to open the burs. Thus early, it commands fancy prices in the markets. The kernel is covered with a bitter skin, which should be removed when eaten raw; the bitterness, however, disappears when the nuts are boiled.

Spanish. A handsome, round-headed tree, of rapid, spreading growth, that yields abundantly large nuts of good quality; a desirable ornamental tree, profitable also for market.

Price-List of Japanese Chestnuts

Advance, Alpha, Beta, Early Reliance, Felton, Success, Superb. All grafted—			
	Each	Doz.	100
1-year, by express.....	\$1 50	\$15 00	\$100 00
2-year, by express.....	2 00	20 00	150 00
Giant. Grafted—			
1-year, by express.....	1 00	10 00	75 00
2-year, by express.....	1 50	15 00	100 00

European Chestnuts

Cooper, Hannum, Scott. Grafted—			
1-year, by express.....	1 50	15 00	100 00
2-year, by express.....	2 50	25 00	200 00
Comfort, Numbo, Paragon, Ridgely. Grafted—			
1-year, by express.....	75	7 50	60 00
2-year, by express.....	1 00	10 00	75 00

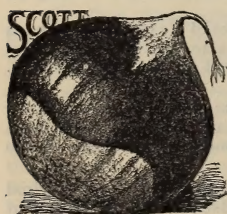
Price-List of Chestnut Seedlings

American—1-year.....	15	1 50	10 00
2-year.....	25	2 50	20 00
Spanish.....	25	2 50	20 00
Japanese—1-year.....	25	2 50	15 00
2-year.....	35	3 00	20 00

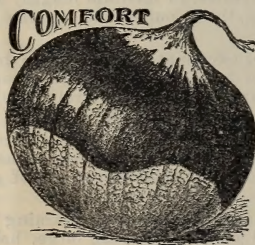
Graft your Seedling Chestnut Trees. In a few years they will return from \$30 to \$50 per tree. It is worth the trouble and expense. Order early.

PRICES OF 6-INCH GRAFTS

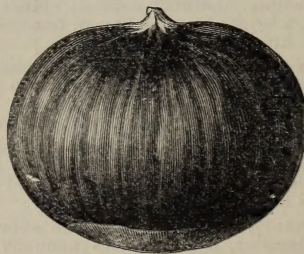
Advance, Alpha, Beta, Early Reliance, Felton, Success, Superb, Giant.....	Doz.	100
Comfort, Cooper, Hannum, Scott, Ridgely.....	\$1 50	\$10 00
Paragon, Numbo.....	2 00	15 00
per 1,000, \$10..	75	5 00



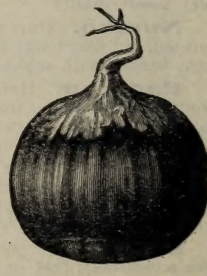
SCOTT.



COMFORT.



SPANISH.



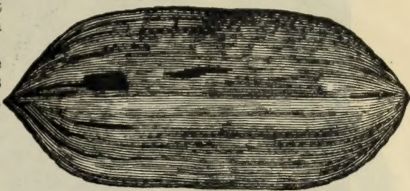
AMERICAN.

The third cover page is devoted to another of my Specialties—Pure Jersey Red Swine. It will pay you to read about them.

PECANS

Pecan culture is rapidly increasing, there being few trees that yield so regular and large an income after they attain bearing age, which is 6 or 8 years after planting. Any soil where the hickory grows is suitable to Pecans, but trees grown in rich, alluvial soil produce larger crops. Nuts may be planted in the place where trees are to grow permanently, but experienced Pecan growers of Louisiana advise raising the trees in the nursery one or two years before planting in the orchard.

In growth, the Pecan is symmetrical. It is valuable as a shade tree, retaining its light green foliage until late in fall. It produces sweet, oblong, thin-shelled nuts in great abundance. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

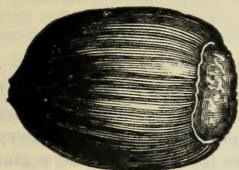


PECAN NUT.

FILBERTS (Hazel Nuts)

Of easy culture, dwarf, hardy; good croppers. Every one should have Filberts.

KENTISH COB. One of the largest and finest of Filberts; meaty and of excellent quality. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



KENTISH COB FILBERT.

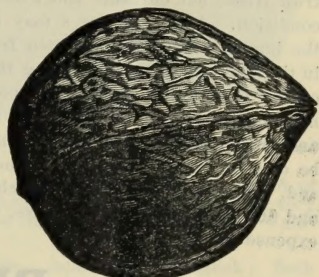
SHELLBARKS

A hardy, thrifty, large-growing tree; nut sweet, of excellent flavor, thin-shelled. Wood valuable for timber. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.

ALMONDS

HARD-SHELL. Hardy, with large, plump kernel. Blossoms attractive and handsome. Tree a good cropper. The shell cracks when fruit ripens, and the kernel drops out. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

SOFT, or PAPER-SHELL. This is the Almond of Commerce. The nuts are more highly flavored and of better quality than those of the Hard-shell, but the bush is not so hardy. Succeeds as far north as Philadelphia. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

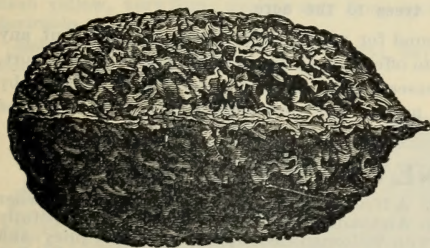


BUTTERNUTS

Tree a rapid, lofty grower; ornamental; bears young and heavily. Nuts are longer than those of the black walnut; the kernels are sweeter and of more delicious flavor. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.

WALNUTS

Japan. A very hardy variety found growing wild in the mountains of northern Japan. Its foliage is handsome and, the leaves being large, it is



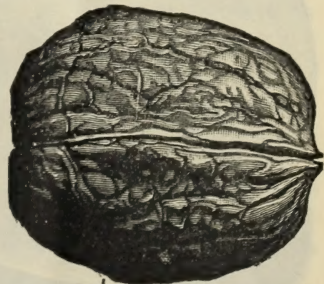
BUTTERNUT.

a good shade tree. It produces nuts abundantly, the shells of which, while not so thick as those of the American Walnut, are thicker than those of the Persian. Nuts sweet, good, somewhat resembling a butternut. The tree bears young and quite regularly. 1-year, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2-year, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Persian. Known commercially as the "English Walnut," or "Madeira Nut." In America it is known as the "English Walnut," to distinguish it from our native species. In England it is known as "Madeira Nut," probably because the nuts were formerly imported from the Madeira Islands. A native of Asia, it can be grown as far north as New York. The tree is of lofty growth, and produces large, thin-shelled, delicious nuts. A vigorous grower, it fruits young, and as it does not leaf or

blossom until late in spring, thereby escapes late frosts. The nuts grow in clusters, and have large, meaty, full kernels of fine flavor; shell thin. Valuable. 1-year, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 2-year, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

American. This tree is valuable both for producing a most superior wood and for its finely flavored nuts. 1-year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 2-year, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

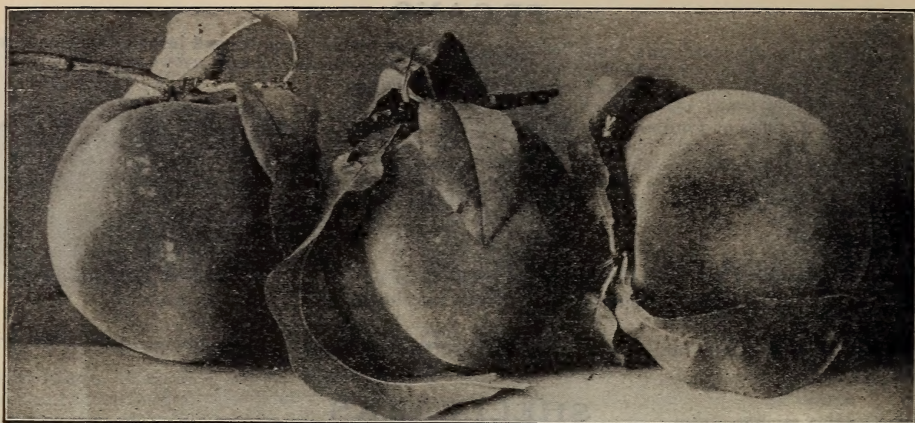


PERSIAN, OR ENGLISH WALNUT.

PURE JERSEY RED SWINE.

My pure-bred Jersey Red Swine have proved to be

all and more than I claim for them wherever raised. They are, without doubt, the most satisfactory breed to raise, and will improve any other breed when crossed. See third page of cover for a lot of interesting information regarding them.



CRAWFORD LATE.

Fruit Trees

All fruit trees should be sprayed. We have been spraying for years with great success, not only among our fruit trees, but currants and gooseberries as well. It prevents imperfect fruit, and keeps the tree in healthy condition. Also, that trees may remain in a good state, the ground should be kept clean by carting away the imperfect, stung and rotten fruit. All shippers of fruit have found out that there is very apt to be a glut in the markets, and that during that time, if the fruit sells at all, it sells at a very low price. Now, the reason of this is that there is so much poor fruit put before the public. People seem to think that quantity of fruit is more desirable than quality. But the condition of our market has to be elevated; **the public demands fine fruit, and must have it.** For that reason it is recommended that thinning of fruit be largely resorted to. This may be done in two ways; either prune the limbs containing fruit spurs in winter, or, after the fruit is set, go over and, with thumb and finger, detach a part of the fruit. By doing this, the fruit that remains will be much larger and finer grained than otherwise, will command higher prices in the market, and yield as large returns with less expense for marketing.

PEACH TREES

Plant 16 feet apart each way; 170 trees to the acre

A sandy loam, with a clay or gravelly subsoil, is the best ground for a successful Peach orchard, but any well-drained land of moderate fertility is suitable. We are able to offer our customers this year a good assortment of fine Peach trees from natural seed, produced from Tennessee, raised on land never before occupied by Peach trees, healthy, vigorous, bright, carefully budded, true to name. The varieties are given, as nearly as possible, in the order of ripening here in New Jersey.

NEW VARIETIES

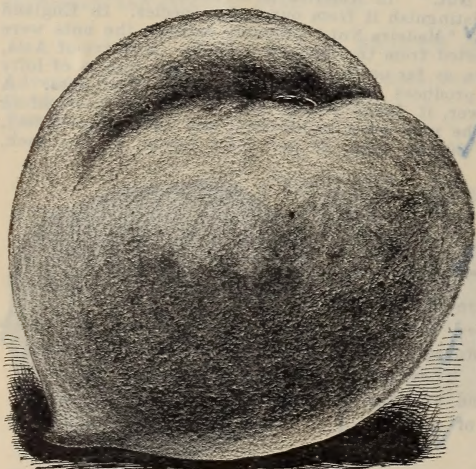
GREENSBORO. A freestone of North Carolina origin. Earlier and larger than Alexander. The fruit is colored beautifully with crimson; with yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy, and of excellent quality; free from rot; a profuse bearer. Price, 4 to 6 feet, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

EMPEROR. New. Hardy, and a regular bearer; ripens with Beer's Smock and Bilyeu's Late. Fruit very large, yellow-fleshed; skin a beautiful yellow, with red cheek; shape similar to Crawford's Late; pit small and parts readily from the flesh. Price, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

EVERBEARING PEACH. Remarkable for its long continued bearing period—from July 1 until September. Fruit is creamy white, mottled with light purple; very juicy; vinous, of excellent flavor; quality good. Freestone. Valuable for home use. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy, melting, vinous; quality very good. Ripens with Triumph. Price, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree rapid grower, very prolific; fine shipper. Ripens with Crawford Early. Price, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.



EVERBEARING PEACH.

GENERAL LIST OF GOOD PEACHES

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 08	\$0 75	\$4 50	\$40 00
3 to 4 feet.....	10	90	5 50	50 00
4 to 5 feet.....	12	1 10	6 50	60 00
5 to 6 feet.....	15	1 25	7 50	70 00

Triumph. The earliest yellow freestone Peach. Ripens with Alexander. A sure and abundant bearer and good keeper. Large, with small pit. Skin yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow.

Alexander. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with red; flesh juicy, sweet; partial cling; extra early.

Troth's Early. Small red; flesh white; good.

Mountain Rose. Large, round; skin white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh slightly pink, juicy subacid, good flavor; freestone.

Champion. A very early bearer, season at its home in Illinois being August 5. In size it is large, and in color white, with red cheek. In flavor delicious, the flesh being sweet, rich and juicy; freestone.

Crawford's Early. Very large, oblong; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, of excellent flavor; productive, popular; freestone.

Oldmixon Free. Large; creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, but red at pit; tender, juicy, good flavor. One of the best; popular, reliable; freestone.

Crosby. Tree is low and spreading. Very hardy, productive. Fruit of medium size, slightly flattened. Bright yellow, streaked with crimson; flesh yellow, with small pit; freestone.

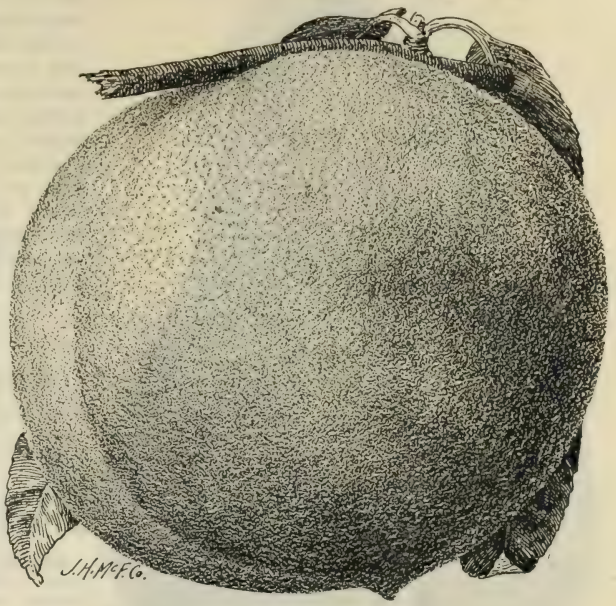
Reeves' Favorite. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at pit; good, juicy, rich, melting; freestone.

Stump the World. Large; white, with red cheek; juicy, quality very good; very productive, profitable; freestone.

Ward's Late. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, rich, good quality; valuable for market. Resembles Oldmixon Free, but ripens nearly a month later.

Chair's Choice. Large; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, very firm; quality very fine; productive; desirable.

Globe. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flavor first-class; vigorous and productive; late.



MOUNTAIN ROSE.

Sneed. Very early, averaging 8 to 10 days ahead of Alexander; fully as large; red cheek; flesh white, very sweet and juicy; good flavor. A good shipper. Valuable.

Fox Seedling. Large; beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality good; good shipper.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, quality excellent; juicy; good shipper; profitable for market.

Beer's Smock. Medium to large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; a regular and productive bearer; a profitable late market sort.

Salway. Large; yellow, mottled with red; flesh yellow, quality fair. An exceedingly profitable market sort which will pay to grow.

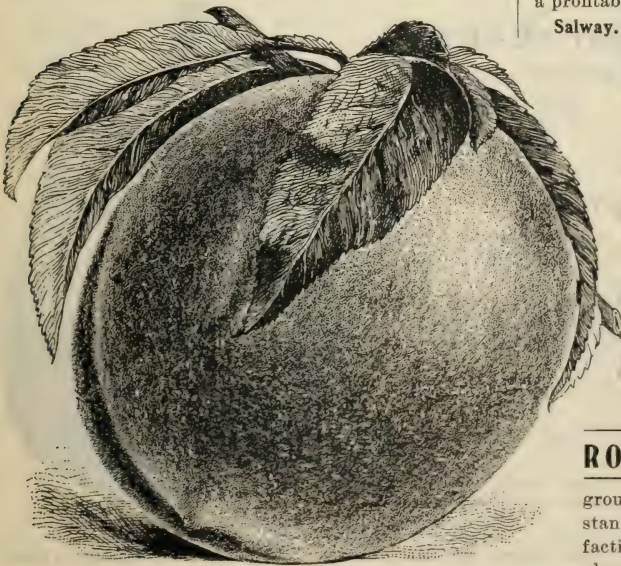
Wonderful. Large; rich yellow, largely covered with crimson; flesh yellow, rich and firm; productive, good grower; a good keeper; late.

Ford's Late. Large; white, sweet, solid, and of fine texture; very productive. One of the standard late Peaches.

Lovett's White. Season very late; color pure white; very large; does not crack. An excellent preserving variety.

Late Heath Cling. Large; white with blush; flesh white, firm; good quality; valuable; cling.

Crawford's Late. Very large; yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; good market variety. Tree vigorous; freestone.



SNEED.

ROSES. This year I have devoted a special page to the ornamentation of home grounds with Roses. The varieties I offer are all standard and will give the greatest amount of satisfaction. In all cases I supply good sturdy 2-year-old plants, well rooted and guaranteed true to name.

PEARS

IMPERFECT FERTILIZATION. Kieffer, Bartlett, and some other varieties of Pears, when planted in a solid block by themselves, do not properly fertilize. To obviate this difficulty, other varieties should be planted with them. We would recommend planting every tenth row with varieties which blossom at the same time. With Kieffer, would suggest planting Le Conte, Smith's Hybrid, Garber, etc. Another active agent in helping the spread of pollen is a hive of bees; we have many hives in one large orchard of Kieffer, which was planted before it became known that a Kieffer would not fertilize itself. The Bartlett and Anjou will fertilize each other. Seckel and Duchess are very satisfactory fertilizers for varieties which bloom at the same time.

NEW VARIETIES

LYERLIE PEAR. A seedling of Bartlett. Originated in Illinois. Has been bearing for 13 years, and the original tree has lost only one crop during that time, and that was owing to late frosts. Medium to large size, smooth and handsome; flesh rich, spicy and of high quality, with little core and few seeds. Ripens six weeks before Bartlett. Tree is a good grower and apparently free from blight. Ships well and does not rot at the core. 1 year, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 each; 2 years, \$2 each.

ROSSNEY. A very handsome Pear. Hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks later than Bartlett. Large; skin creamy yellow with crimson blush. Flesh is tender, creamy and with no hard spots and an unusually small core. Flavor excellent. Worthy of trial. 2 years, 5 to 7 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

LONGWORTH'S NO. 1. A very hardy seedling Pear of recent introduction, from the northwest. Tree a strong, upright grower, apparently free from blight; an enormous bearer. Fruit medium to large, nearly round; skin yellow, with warm blush on the sunny side; flesh rather coarse, with no more care than is required for keeping Ben Davis apples. When ripe they are a bright yellow, having a flavor similar to Bartlett, but superior to it. No leaf or twig blight. Good bearer. Price, \$1.50 each.

HENRY PEAR.

juicy, sugary and of good flavor. Ripens from first to middle of September. 2 years, 5 to 7 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

HENRY. A large, bell-shaped Pear, sometimes measuring 5 inches long. A winter Pear; keeps until February with no more care than is required for keeping Ben Davis apples. When ripe they are a bright yellow, having a flavor similar to Bartlett, but superior to it. No leaf or twig blight. Good bearer. Price, \$1.50 each.

LIST OF STANDARD PEARS

Plant 15 x 20, 145 Trees per Acre.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra, 3 years.....	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$200 00
2 years, 5 to 6 feet.....	25	2 50	20 00	180 00
2 years, 4 to 5 feet.....	20	2 00	15 00	120 00

SUMMER VARIETIES

Comet. Tree is a strong, healthy grower, rather sprawling. Fruit medium to large; very attractive. Skin bright yellow, with brilliant red cheek. Very early.

Koonce. A valuable very early Pear, ripening its entire crop before the Early Harvest begins. Showy and of good quality. Medium to large; yellow with crimson cheek. Very showy; does not rot at core, and is an excellent shipper.

Early Harvest. Medium; very showy; quality poor. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. Very profitable. Early.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; very good; attractive; red cheek; good grower. Early.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, rich flavor, melting; good grower; white flesh, fine-grained, luscious. More generally popular than any other Pear. Medium.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME PEAR.

THE FOUR NEW VARIETIES of Pears noted above are the finest of their respective classes. Plant them and have a succession of most luscious fruit.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow, much russeted; rich, vigorous, productive, hardy. Fruit subject to cracking. Early autumn.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; melting; a reliable variety; regular bearer; tree a stout grower.

Belle Lucrative. Large; melting; a reliable grower, abundant, regular bearer. Early autumn.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Large; melting; juicy and well flavored; tree a good grower. Succeeds best as a dwarf. Midautumn.



KOONCE PEARS.

Le Conte. Fruit large, bell-shaped. Skin smooth, pale yellow; quality variable; very productive. Good, thrifty, healthy, upright grower equal to Kieffer.

Howell. Medium; rich and juicy; fine fruit; good bearer; tree open grower. Late autumn



SECKEL PEAR.

Garber Hybrid. Just the Pear to pollinize the Kieffer. A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear; very vigorous and free from blight; very productive; fruit large, round, handsome, smooth, waxy yellow; excellent for canning and preserving.

Sheldon. Medium to large, roundish; yellow, somewhat russeted; a fine grower and productive; juicy, desirable. Late autumn.



BEURRE D'ANJOU PEAR.

Seckel. Small, yellowish russet; rich, melting, juicy, delicious; best quality; slow grower; free from blight.

Vermont Beauty. Very hardy and vigorous. Fruit somewhat resembles Seckel, ripening a little later; larger and more attractive.

WINTER VARIETIES

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; juicy, melting, fine-grained; vigorous, productive, reliable; a regular and annual bearer. Early winter.

Lawrence. Medium sized; light yellow; sugary, good quality, reliable, productive. An early winter bearer.

Vicar. Large, long; not always of good quality, but desirable on account of its productiveness.



KIEFFER PEAR.

Kieffer. Tree remarkably vigorous, and an early and very prolific bearer; fruit is of good size, good color, good quality, and is a good variety for table or for market. Skin deep orange-yellow in the sun, with a few russet dots. Flesh whitish, juicy, half-melting, sweet; partaking slightly of the Chinese Sand Pear. Ripens all of October and part of November. Bears at three years. Trees ten years old will produce ten bushels of fruit. As a fall Pear, none have given such profitable returns.

DWARF PEARS

Of Dwarfs we can furnish the following: Kieffer, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess. 15 cts. each, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

APPLE TREES

Plant 30 feet apart, 48 trees per acre.

Now is a good time to replant the old Apple orchard—better yet, plant a new orchard, as the old one will soon be unprofitable and you will have no Apples on the farm. As a rule, the Apple tree is as hardy as most

of our native forest trees, and any soil that will produce good crops of grain and potatoes will be found to be adapted to the growth of healthy and vigorous Apple trees.



OPAESCIENT APPLE. Showing the reflection of a photograph on its polished surface.

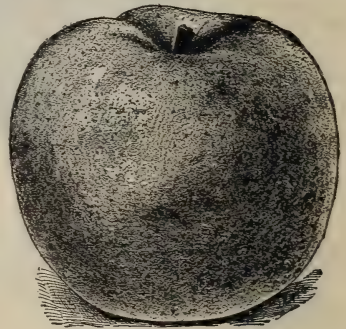
of high quality, rich, sprightly, subacid. September. Price 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. Originated in Arkansas. It is a seedling of Winesap, which it resembles, but is superior to it in many ways. The tree is a strong grower, with long fibrous roots; it is a regular and abundant bearer. As a good winter Apple it is unsurpassed. It is large, deep red; subacid, very high flavored. The tree will fruit two years after planting, and holds the fruit well. Season from December to April. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

SUTTON'S BEAUTY. Origin, Worcester, Mass. Fruit large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, subacid, good. Tree a free grower and productive; a valuable new Apple. January and February. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

STARR. The tree is a good healthy grower; comes into fruiting young; is an abundant and annual bearer; fruit large, pale green, frequently with blush; early, from July to September; good shipper; quality good for eating and cooking. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$30 per 100.

BISMARCK. This valuable new Apple, wherever grown, has proved a most astonishing revelation, not only in high quality, but also in hardiness, and especially in earliness of fruiting. Suitable for hot climates as well as cold. The color of the fruit is a beautiful golden yellow, and its size the largest. The trees are profuse bearers; one-year grafts will produce specimens of fruit. In season it is early but will keep until March. Very delicious and a very good cooking Apple. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$30 per 100.



STARR APPLE.

GENERAL LIST OF APPLES

	Each	100	1,000
2 years, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 18	\$15 00	\$130 00
2 years, 5 to 7 feet.....	20	18 00	150 00

SUMMER APPLES

Yellow Transparent. Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; early.

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow, tender; early.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale yellow; tender, sweet; early.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson; rather acid; very early; good for cooking.

Hagloe. Large; mealy; early to medium; productive, profitable; good cooking Apple.



MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG APPLE.

Note the valuable list of new varieties above. Each one is a gem of its kind and will give unbounded satisfaction.

AUTUMN APPLES

Duchess of Oldenburg. Good size; yellow, striped red; juicy, subacid; productive; midautumn.

Red Bietigheimer. Very large; bright red all over; rich, subacid; productive.

Orange Pippin. Good size; golden yellow; productive, profitable, medium.

Maiden Blush. Large; beautiful blush cheek; early autumn.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow striped; beautiful; tender; subacid; profitable market sort.

Fall Pippin. Large; yellow, tender; midautumn.

Plum Cider. A beautiful variety; ripens about September 15 to 25. Is a good shipper and keeper; the flesh is fine-grained and of good quality; in color it is a fine yellow, splashed with red.



MAIDEN BLUSH.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin. Large; bright red; crisp; juicy; rich; productive, popular.

Ben Davis. Large; handsome, striped; valuable late keeper; prolific; quality rather poor.

Fallwater. Large; greenish yellow; productive; good keeper, profitable. Reliable, and of delicious flavor.

Gano. Attractive; flesh pale yellow; tender, mild, subacid; good keeper; annual bearer.

Newtown Pippin. Medium, greenish yellow; fine quality, and a good keeper; juicy, crisp, of delicious flavor.



YORK IMPERIAL.

King of Tompkins County. Large, striped red and yellow; one of the best; profitable.

Northern Spy. Large; greenish yellow, striped red; juicy, rich. Tree a rapid grower, great bearer. One of the finest late-keeping Apples.



KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy, good, acid; productive; profitable.

Smith's Cider. Medium size; greenish white, striped with red; productive, profitable, reliable.

Wealthy. Medium size; red, with white streaks; quality good; tree good grower, hardy, early bearer.

Rambo. Medium size; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavor. Tree a good grower; productive, profitable.

Grimes' Golden. Medium size; yellow; of high quality, rich, tender. Tree hardy and vigorous, very productive, profitable.



ROME BEAUTY.

Cooper's Redling. Large, red, showy, crisp, rich, acid. Tree a good grower, productive; profitable; regular annual bearer; good keeper.

Rome Beauty. Large, pale yellow, shaded with red; tender, juicy, good; profitable.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium to large; white, shaded crimson; crisp, juicy, subacid; fine quality; very productive.

CRAB APPLES

20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Hyslop. Large; deep crimson; most beautiful. October.

Transcendent. Large; red, showy; excellent. September and October.

Red Siberian. Small; tree a good grower; bears early; handsome.

PURE RED JERSEY SWINE.—There's some valuable matter about my Pure Red Jersey Swine on the third cover page which will prove interesting. Read it.



MERCER CHERRIES.

CHERRY TREES

For best results plant Cherry Trees 20 feet apart, 107 trees to the acre

Cherries will thrive on most any soil not springy and wet. Very little pruning is necessary.

MERCER. A Heart variety; very dark red and early; very productive, good grower and hardy; larger than Black Tartarian; flavor very fine. Good shipper, and commands highest prices; does not rot. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

DIKEMAN. The latest ripening sweet Cherry known, hence commands highest prices. Large, black, and of fine quality; handsome. Very prolific; a good keeper and shipper. Originated in Michigan. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

GENERAL LIST OF CHERRIES

	Each	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 25	\$20 00	\$180 00
4 to 6 feet.....	35	30 00	250 00

HEART AND BIGARREAU SWEET VARIETIES

Black Tartarian. An old popular variety. Large; black; heart-shaped, tender, sweet, good. Early.

Governor Wood. Large, roundish, depressed at stem; yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich, delicious; very fine, productive. Early.

Oxheart. Large, light, with red cheek; solid, meaty, rich, excellent.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Fruit very large, pale yellow, with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, good flavor; excellent quality. Tree vigorous and productive. Mid-season.

Yellow Spanish. Large, heart-shaped; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, rich, high flavor; fine quality; tree vigorous, productive. Mid-season.

Windsor. The tree is vigorous, hardy, and an early and good bearer. The Cherries are heart-shaped, dark purple or nearly black; the flesh is quite firm, fine in texture and rich in flavor. Ripens early.

DUKE AND MORELLO SOUR VARIETIES

Early Richmond. Medium; red, juicy, acid, sprightly. A valuable variety on account of earliness and productiveness. It will hang a long time on the tree. Excellent for cooking and pies.

Olivet. A variety of French origin. Large, globular; deep red, glossy; tender, rich, subacid; good bearer.

Montmorency. Large; bright, shining red; acid; late; valuable. Larger than Early Richmond. Hardy and productive.

May Duke. Large, deep red, melting, juicy, rich; very fine; popular, productive, reliable.

Dyehouse. Resembles both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; an early and sure bearer; ripens before Early Richmond.



DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY

Fruit is jet black, in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello. The shrub is hardy, and a good bearer at two years; the plants are of bushy habit, growing from 2 to 4 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

APRICOTS

The Apricot is a fruit somewhat intermediate between the peach and the plum. The tree is a round-headed spreading grower, with dark, somewhat peach-like bark and very broad or almost circular leaves. The fruit, which generally ripens in advance of both the peach and plum, is peach-like in shape and color, with a smoother skin, rich yellow flesh, and large flat stone. The flesh is commonly less juicy than that of the peach, and, as a rule, perhaps of higher quality.

NEW VARIETIES

EARLY MOORPARK. The earliest large Apricot. Tree thrifty and healthy. A big cropper. Quality of fruit good. Attractive in appearance, being yellow, with brilliant red cheek. Luscious, somewhat resembling a peach, but maturing about three weeks earlier. Parts readily from the stone and is remarkably juicy and delicious in flavor. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HARRIS HARDY. The Harris Hardy Apricot is a native seedling of central New York, and has proven very successful as a market fruit, being fully as large as the best Apricots grown in California, and much better in quality. Very suitable also for home use. This is one of the newest Apricots and is bound to become a general favorite. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



HARRIS HARDY APRICOTS.



CHAMPION QUINCE.

weeks during May and June. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Early Newington. Large; pale green, with patches of red; sweet and good; rich flavor. Clingstone. Early autumn.

Early Violet. Medium; yellowish green; high-flavored. Free. Late summer.

MULBERRIES

Mulberry trees are particularly desirable for shade on account of their rapid growth and hardiness. Some people prize the fruit highly for pies. The fruit is used by many farmers for feeding to chickens and hogs, and a tree planted in the chicken-yard is a valuable addition to it by reason of the dropping fruit.

Downing. Fine foliage and luscious fruit. Begins bearing when about 4 or 5 years of age. Bears for 3 months; fruit large and of good quality. Leaves excellent for silkworms. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Russian. Quite hardy and of rapid growth; a good shade tree. Fruit rather small. 4 to 6 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

QUINCES

Plant 12 feet apart, 302 trees per acre. They should be thoroughly sprayed during the fruiting season.

	Each	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 20	\$15 00	\$120 00
4 to 5 feet.....	25	18 00	150 00

Champion. Hardy; prolific, bears young; fruit large, showy, yellow. Cooks as tender as an apple and is one of the best keepers. Flavor is exceedingly delicious.

Meech's Prolific. Good grower, productive, bears young; fruit large, yellow, showy; shape varies from that of an apple to short pear-shape, furrowed at the top.

Orange. Large, golden yellow; good quality, profitable. Ripens after midautumn and keeps until February.

Rea's Mammoth. Tree a strong grower; fruit large and showy; productive.

NECTARINES

Culture same as for the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is liable to the attacks of curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as the blossoms fall and again every two



MULBERRIES.

PLUM TREES

Plums are now coming to the front. Japan Plums are very promising. They are especially vigorous growers and begin bearing young. The curculio has little effect on them. One-year-old trees but two feet high are often

full of fruit. There are a great many varieties of Japan Plums, but I list only those of the best reputation, and which can be depended upon. They are always inclined to over-production, and judicious thinning of the young fruit results in increased size and superior quality in the Plums allowed to grow.

Plant in orchards 12 x 18 feet; 201 trees per acre.



WICKSON PLUM.

NEW VARIETIES

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet	\$0 30	\$3 00	\$20 00
4 to 5 feet	35	3 50	25 00

JAPANESE TYPE

WICKSON. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson-purple; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; quality best. An excellent keeper. Follows Burbank immediately in season.

GOOD STANDARD PLUMS

	Each	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet	\$0 20	\$18 00	\$150 00
4 to 6 feet	25	20 00	180 00

JAPAN VARIETIES

Willard. A variety of great merit on account of its extreme earliness. Fruit of medium size, round, dark red, splashed with yellow; quality fair; flesh firm, yellow and sweet; does not adhere to stone.

Abundance (Yellow-Fleshed Botan). Medium in size (or large when thinned), varying from nearly spherical to distinctly sharp-pointed; color rich yellow, with dots and splashes of red, and red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; of good quality when well ripened.

Burbank. Medium to rather large on thinned trees, roundish conical in form; orange-yellow, overlaid with red; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, rich, sugary. From two to four weeks later than Abundance. Exceedingly productive; one of the best of the Japans.

Bailey Japan. Fruit almost as large as Kelsey, nearly globular, and overspread with light cherry-red color; tree a prolific bearer, upright and vigorous grower. Fruit ripens fully 15 days after Wild Goose, or just after Burbank, and a little ahead of Satsuma.

Satsuma. Size medium to rather large, broadly conical; color very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots; flesh firm, blood-red, rather coarse and acid, fair to good in quality; excellent for canning and preserving; midseason; productive.

Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum. Fruit large, flattened; flesh yellow, fine-grained and very firm; an excellent fruit.

Ogon. Medium to large; round; golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; free-stone. Tree of vigorous growth.

OTHER VARIETIES

Spaulding. Claimed to be curculio-proof. The tree is a thrifty grower, with rich, dark foliage. The fruit is large, of yellowish green color; flesh pale yellow, very firm and sweet; stone small and parts readily from the flesh. A most excellent variety for canning. Ripens middle of August.

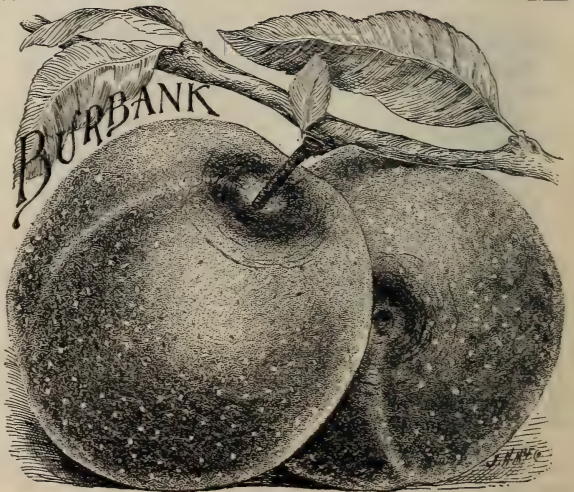
Shipper's Pride. Productive; fruit large, good quality; a good shipper.

Wild Goose. Large; bright red; juicy, sweet, good quality; very showy, profitable. Season middle of June.

German Prune. Fruit oval in shape, nearly two inches long, of good quality; hangs well on tree, and is firm and sweet.

Lombard. Very productive; one of the best and most reliable for market. Color violet-red; medium size, juicy and good. Adheres to stone. Flesh rich and tender.

WILLARD, BURBANK, WICKSON and SATSUMA make a valuable succession in ripening, and an agreeable variety in color and flavor.



STRAWBERRIES

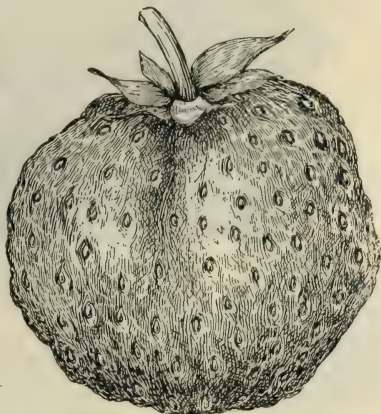
The Strawberry delights in good, rich, moist soil, but will grow on any soil which is capable of raising good general crops. By planting early, medium and late varieties, the grower is supplied with fruit during the entire Strawberry season. In hill culture, plant 15 inches apart each way, in beds 4 feet wide, with alleys of 2 feet between them. For matted rows, plant 1 foot apart, in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, for varieties which make plants freely; for other varieties, 3 feet will answer.

It is well for all to test the new varieties for themselves by setting a few plants, say a dozen or 25 of each sort. They can then judge for themselves which are best adapted to their soil, and do not have to depend upon the word of others; for the varieties which do well in one part of the country may be a total failure somewhere else. Select the variety which is best in your locality.

I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS, and my beds for the spring of 1902 are first-class in every respect. I have planted largely, and will dig up whole beds if the demand warrants it.

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized. Plant one row of a staminate variety to every three rows of a pistillate variety.

Below I give correct descriptions of Strawberries as they have succeeded on my own grounds.



ROUGH RIDER.

NEW VARIETIES

ROUGH RIDER. A new Strawberry from New York. Seedling of Eureka. Fertilized by Gandy. Enormously productive; berries very large, roundish but elongated; color dark red; very firm. 60 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

SENATOR DUNLAP. A new variety apparently of great merit. Dr. T. J. Burrill, Professor of Botany and Horticulture in the University of Illinois, says: "Fruit is of good size, regular and attractive in form, deep red in color without and within, firm in substance and excellent in quality. Its season is among the earliest and it continues productive nearly a month." 60 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Brandywine. Perfect blossom. Season rather late, fruit colors all over. Berries large, regular, of conical form; color bright, glossy red, which extends to the center; flesh firm, of excellent quality. Very productive. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Bubach No. 5. (P.) One of the best varieties we have. In productiveness unsurpassed. Noted for its uniform and large size, as it is a very robust variety; does not rust. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Crescent. (P.) A very productive berry, bearing profusely even under neglect. The berries are of medium size, rather tart. Fruit colors on all sides at once; a great cropper; early. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Emperor. A large bright berry, an excellent cropper. Berries of good form. Bound to become a general favorite. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Enormous. (P.) A very large and beautiful scarlet berry; quality good; firm and of good shape. The plant is very strong and vigorous, with leaves of dark, glossy green. Is generally esteemed one of the most promising Strawberries for home use and market. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Excelsior. This is a valuable, early, perfect blossoming Strawberry. Large, fine color; vigorous plant; firm, productive and desirable for home use or for market. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

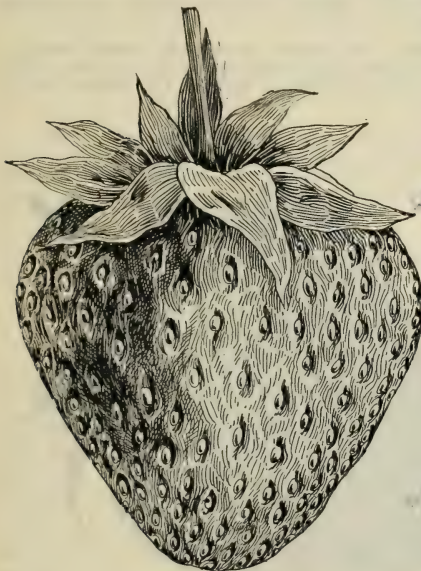
Gandy. One of the best late berries. Plant a good, strong, healthy grower; berry large, firm, regular, bright in color; quality good. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Glen Mary. An exceedingly attractive berry, as large as Sharpless. Color bright, glossy crimson, and so handsome as to bring the highest price in market; moderately firm, and fine in flavor. The plant is vigorous and healthy, very productive, and the berries maintain their large size until the close of the season. A first-class berry. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Governor Hoard. Fruit large, bright, of good quality; firm; a good shipper; valuable; midseason. 40c. per doz., 75c. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



GLEN MARY.



SENATOR DUNLAP.



MARSHALL.

Strawberries, continued

Greenville. (P.) Berries large, of good quality. Plants very productive, vigorous and free from rust. Medium to late. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Haverland. (P.) The smallest plants bear abundantly. Fruit long, large, light red, very attractive; moderately firm; ripens all over. Early. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Lady Thompson. Very early, large; a perfect bloomer, good grower and shipper. Season is long, and berries hold size to the last. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Marshall. Plant is large and strong; very prolific; 110 berries have been counted on a single plant. The fruit is handsome and attractive; very large, 14 berries having been known to fill a quart box. Of perfect form: dark crimson when fully ripe, but colors all over a light crimson before ripe, and is thus valuable for market. Quality and flavor excellent. It will produce fruit for 25 days' picking. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

McKinley. Plants very vigorous and healthy, producing heavy crops of large, dark red, firm berries of good form. Season medium. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Michel's Early. Unusually early. Berries bright scarlet, conical, of excellent quality. Resists frost, drought and rust. One of the best berries to fertilize all pistillate sorts. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

New York. Large in plant and fruit. Fruit of regular form, conical, of good color and flavor; valuable. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



WM BELT.

Nick Ohmer. Large, regular, dark, glossy red, firm and of excellent flavor; very vigorous and productive. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Ocean City. A late variety which requires good, rich soil. Will not succeed on light land, but with good care produces very fine berries, which will keep for a week after being picked. Foliage is healthy, leaves are green and fruit-stems heavy; no rust. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Parker Earle. Robust, enduring hot, dry weather better than most varieties. Will thrive on light soil, and is a good grower and cropper. Berries large, firm, good. Early to medium. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Saunders. Plant large, vigorous, free from rust, productive; fruit large, deep, glossy red, with sprightly flavor. Midseason. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Seaford. (P.) Very large, firm, deep, bright, glossy red; of excellent quality. It ripens its crop much faster than Bubach and several days earlier, thus commanding higher prices. Deep, rich red to the center and very solid. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Sharpless. The plant is exceedingly large, vigorous, free from rust. Fruit moderately firm, good. Midseason. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



NICK OHMER.

Timbrell. (P.) One of the latest. Productive, hardy, healthy; a good shipper. Fruit large; flavor excellent. One of the best for home use. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Warfield No. 2. (P.) Vigorous, producing many plants; very productive. Fruit medium to large, of good flavor, dark red; firm, very good shipper; does well under ordinary culture. Midseason. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

William Belt. Berries large, conical, rather long, regular in outline; bright red, glossy; quality good, moderately firm; plants vigorous, healthy and quite prolific. It is of good quality, and will sell well in any fancy market. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Woolverton. Strong, healthy grower; sends out many runners; productive. Seems to be universally successful. Fruit large, resembling Bubach in form. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

ROUGH RIDER and SENATOR DUNLAP are two new varieties which are going to create a sensation in the market. They are decidedly different shapes, but it would be hard to make a choice as to quality. My list of standard varieties is the finest ever offered to Strawberry growers.

Raspberries

Any ground capable of raising good general crops is suitable for Raspberries, or they may be grown at a profit in young orchards. **Red Raspberries**, for field culture, should be planted in rows 7 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows; for garden culture, 4x5 feet. The canes should be cut back within a few inches of the ground immediately after planting. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back, on an average, half their length. Old canes should be cut out in spring. **Blackcaps** can be treated much the same way.

NEW VARIETIES

HAYMAKER. (Cap.) A large, firm, dark purple cap; does not crumble. A good shipper. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. Suitable for home use or for market. The originator has found it the most profitable berry ever raised for market, and has never yet been able to supply the demand. 40 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

BRILLIANT. Brilliant in color; glossy red berries, large, good quality. The canes are hardy, very productive; fruit ripens evenly and rapidly. Good shipper. 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 1,000.

KING. The earliest Raspberry. Prof. Van Deman describes it: "Round, medium size; light crimson color; moderately firm and of excellent quality; a seedling of Thompson, and ripens about the same time, but larger and more productive." 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.

CARDINAL. New. Vigorous in growth, very hardy and productive. Red, rich, pure flavored berries. The bushes grow to enormous height and bear in proportion. 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 1,000.



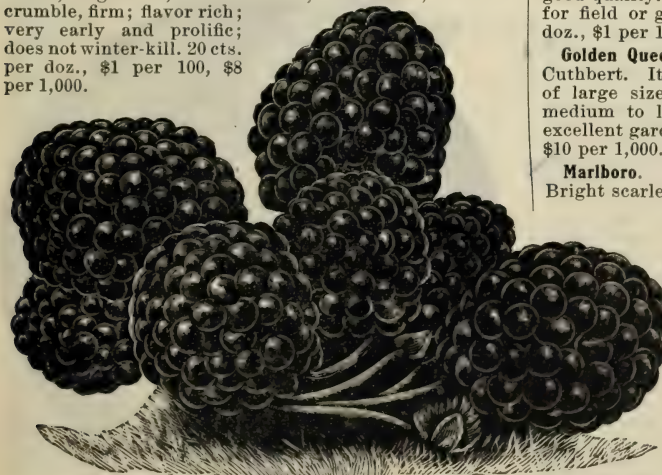
HAYMAKER RASPBERRIES.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Cumberland. (Cap.) The business Blackcap. The plant is hardy, and wonderfully productive, producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. The fruit is very large, berries measuring from $\frac{7}{8}$ to 15-16 of an inch in diameter. In quality similar to Gregg. It is firm, thus being a good shipper. In season it follows Souhegan and precedes Gregg. The Cumberland is a strong, vigorous grower, free from diseases. 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Columbian. (Cap.) Very hardy, enduring 28 degrees below zero without harm. Fruit very large, shape somewhat conical, color dark red; adheres firmly to the stem, and will dry on the bush if not picked. A most delicious table berry; good shipper; prolific. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Miller. Berry large, holding size until end of season, round, bright red, does not fade; core small; does not crumble, firm; flavor rich; very early and prolific; does not winter-kill. 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.



CUMBERLAND RASPBERRIES.

Loudon. Plant is very hardy and vigorous, and has few thorns. In season medium to very late. Berries firm, of bright red color. Remain on the bush longer than any others, and can be shipped long distances. Very productive; of excellent quality. 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Munger. (Cap.) A seedling of Shaffer's Colossal. Late; larger than Gregg, of better quality, somewhat firmer, making it a better shipper, and a few days later in ripening. Color jet-black. Canes vigorous, very productive. The best and most profitable Blackcap Raspberry in cultivation. 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Cuthbert. The leading red Raspberry. It is very productive, a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage; strong and hardy. Fruit is dark red, firm, of good quality. Season medium to very late. Excellent for field or garden use; a good shipper. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Golden Queen. A yellow Raspberry, seedling of the Cuthbert. It is very productive and hardy. Berry is of large size, beautiful color and excellent quality; medium to late, and continues long in bearing. An excellent garden berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Marlboro. This is one of the largest red Raspberries. Bright scarlet in color and of excellent flavor. It is a good shipper. Canes large, strong; foliage dark green; hardy, productive; ripens early. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Gregg. (Cap.) This we consider the best late Blackcap. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower; on good soil and with proper care it produces profusely large berries, which are firm, meaty and of fine flavor. It is a profitable market berry. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Cumberland, Cuthbert and Golden Queen make a pleasing combination of colors and flavors.

Raspberries, continued

Souhegan and Tyler (Caps) are similar, very early **Blackcaps**. They ripen their entire crop in 10 or 12 days. The canes are hardy and vigorous, the foliage healthy and free from rust. A wonderfully productive variety.

The fruit is of good size, jet-black, firm, and of good, sweet, pleasant flavor; a good shipper. With us it has proved very profitable. 25 cts. per doz., 90 cts. per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Hansell. The earliest red Raspberry. Profitable on account of its extreme earliness, bright, attractive color, and firmness. Berries of medium size, bright crimson, good quality and firm. Does not continue the season very long, though so good a variety. 15 cts. per doz., 90 cts. per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Shaffer's Colossal. A very large berry, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, medium in firmness, and of such fine flavor that it is **unrivalled for table use and for canning.** The plant is hardy and very productive. Season late. 50c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Ohio. (Cap.) A strong grower, hardy, productive. Berries large, firm, of good quality; shining black. Season medium. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Mammoth Cluster. (Cap.) Plant good, strong, healthy grower; hardy, productive. Fruit medium size, sweet, firm. Good for shipping or for table use. Produces fruit in fine clusters. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.



GOLDEN QUEEN.

Blackberries

Our Blackberry plants are grown from root-cuttings planted in the spring, and have **cross-roots** (a piece of root on each side of the stem), which render them more desirable than sucker plants, which have only a side root. Culture same as for red raspberries.

NEW VARIETIES

ICEBERG. A white Blackberry; of excellent quality. Productive and a good shipper. It bears young and profusely, snowy white berries, so transparent that the seeds are clearly seen. Early, sweet, tender and without core. Worthy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

MAMMOTH. New. A rampant grower, trailing upon the ground. Sometimes makes a growth of 20 to 30 feet in one season. Wonderfully productive; very early. Fruit is enormously large, some specimens from 2¼ to 2½ inches long. Globules large, seed small, flavor delicious. Firm. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

RATHBUN. A variety of great value. The berries are mammoth, jet-black, very glossy, of permanent color, are without core, extra fine in flavor. Firm, sweet and luscious, and ships well. The plants sucker but little and make a strong upright main cane, from which are produced numerous long, drooping branches, which reach to the ground and root easily. 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

ELDORADO. Very productive; of fine quality, very sweet; without core. H. E. Van Deman, ex-U. S. Pomologist, writes: "I am delighted with the variety. The berries have no core and are as sweet and delicious as any Blackberry I ever tasted grown under the most favorable circumstances. I have gathered many wild berries, but never have I tasted anything to equal Eldorado." 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Erie. This is a hardy, vigorous grower, and quite productive. Foliage clean and free from rust. Fruit large and of good quality. The weight of 102 average size berries was one pound on a recent test. 60 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Wilson's Early. Good market variety; berry very large, sweet and good. It is a regular and prolific bearer. Early. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Early Harvest. A strong, healthy grower, very early cropper, productive; fruit is small, bright, glossy black; is a good shipper. Succeeds best with us on sandy soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Early Cluster. Continues to be our most profitable market Blackberry. The berries are of medium size and of best quality, melting, and have no hard core. Buyers in market who get them once want them again. Ripens early and produces a whole crop in a short time. The bushes are hardy. It is also a regular annual bearer. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Kittatinny. At one time this was the most popular of all Blackberries. It is still first-rate for garden use, and in some localities for market. Berries large; canes strong in growth; productive; winter-kills north of New York City. Medium to late. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Snyder. An old, well-known variety. Very hardy; will endure severe cold without injury. Good quality for market purposes. Medium size; no sour, hard core; few thorns. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

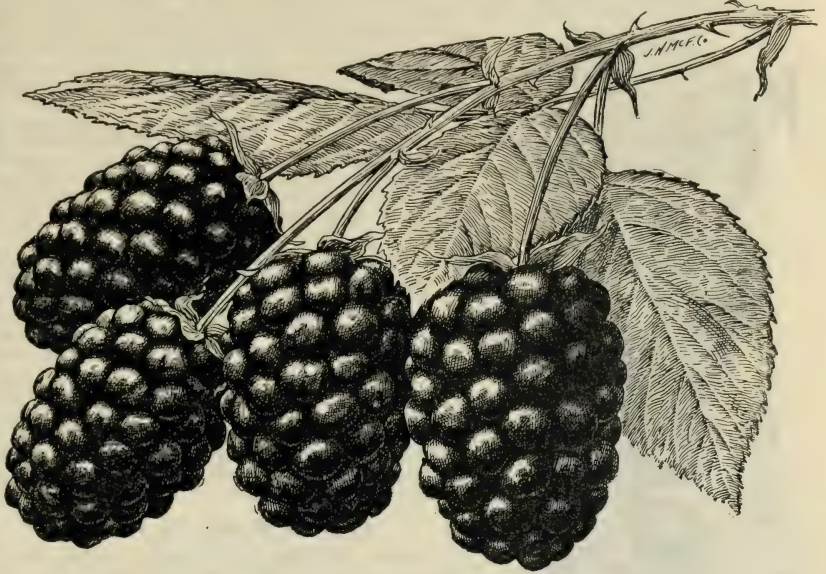
Wilson Junior. Very productive; fruit large, sweet, good; medium hardy. Very similar to Wilson's Early. 40 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.



DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. An old reliable sort. Ripens as early as any Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome, of a shining jet black, and of first quality; not liable to winter-kill. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Premo. Much like Lucretia, but very distinct and exceedingly early, being 7 to 10 days ahead, and all cleaned off when Lucretia is beginning. Quality and size uniform—was found in a Lucretia patch. 40 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.



PREMO DEWBERRIES.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY

This interesting fruit belongs to the Raspberry family and is a splendid grower; hardy, and very prolific. The canes are covered with purplish red hair. The fruit is borne in clusters, and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by a large calyx, forming a sort of bur, which is also covered with a purplish red hair so thickly as to present the appearance of moss rose buds. When the fruit matures, this bud pops open and displays the fruit. In color it is a bright red, and the plant is beautiful. Very productive. Berry is firm, thus being a good shipper. In season very late, ripening after all other Raspberries are gone. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.



JAPANESE GOLDEN MAYBERRY

JAPANESE GOLDEN MAYBERRY

Ripens its fruit before Strawberries. The earliest Raspberry ever known. The berries are of golden straw color, as large as Cuthbert, and ripen here in April, a month before Hansell, before strawberries, and before the earliest of the standard Raspberries of the past have hardly awakened from their winter rest. The bushes are distinct from all others, growing like trees, 6 to 8 feet high, with spreading tops, and all along the branches large, white, bell-shaped blossoms are pendent, which are soon followed by the great, sweet, glossy, golden, semi-translucent berries. The plants, when well established, will surprise one with their wonderful abundance of luscious and beautiful fruit. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY

This is an entirely new fruit, both in habit of growth and form of fruit. Bushes grow 1 to 3 feet high, and are covered with Raspberries in the shape of Strawberries. They are upright in manner of setting. Perfectly hardy; bound to become a valuable addition in the fruit line. It is very productive and a distinct novelty in small fruits. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

LOGAN BERRY

A hybrid—a Raspberry-Blackberry. This novel fruit is the result of planting the seeds of raspberry and blackberry plants which blossomed at the same time, and beside each other. The vine or cane is entirely unlike either the blackberry or the raspberry. It is an exceedingly strong grower, with leaves somewhat resembling a raspberry. The fruit is as large as the largest blackberry. Color a dark, bright red. It partakes of the flavors of both the blackberry and the raspberry, having a very mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delightful to the taste, not found in any other fruit, but peculiar to this alone. The vines are enormous bearers, and the fruit begins to ripen very early, being nearly gone before blackberries and raspberries become plentiful. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Currants

Currants will grow and pay well if planted on good, rich ground and kept properly cultivated. They begin ripening in raspberry season, and follow it several weeks. If desired, they may remain on the bushes several days after maturing without injury to the fruit. If the currant worm appears, use land plaster and Paris green while dew is on the leaves. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decay. Plant 4 feet apart in rows, and 5 feet apart between the rows. No crop will yield so great returns for so little labor as the Currant.



NEW VARIETIES

PRESIDENT WILDER. As large as Fay's Prolific; bunch longer; much less acid, ripening ten days later; unexcelled both for table and market; in color much more attractive than Fay's. "In size of bunch and berry, color and quality of fruit, the Wilder is much superior to Fay's Prolific."—*Cultivator and Country Gentleman*. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

POMONA. The Pomona Currant has the greatest actual acreage yield on record, proving it to be a most profitable market variety. While not the largest, yet it is of good size and always attracts the buyer in market. It is a beautiful clear, bright, almost transparent red, has but few and small seeds, and is much less acid than any of the common sorts. 1-yr., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

RED CROSS. A new Currant of merit. Clusters are large, sometimes measuring 5 or 6 inches in length; fruit is large and of good quality, a shade darker than Fay; mild, subacid for a red Currant. Plant vigorous and productive. Averages larger than Fay or Cherry, and is sweeter than most other varieties; clusters are longer and size of berries holds out larger to the end of the cluster than Fay. Profitable. 1-yr., 60 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100; 2-yrs., \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

GENERAL LIST

Cherry. A large red Currant; bunches short; plants are very vigorous and productive. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

North Star. Productive, hardy; berry is about the size of the Cherry Currant, but branches are very large; fruit less acid than the ordinary sorts. 1-yr., 60 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 90 cts. per doz., \$6.50 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

Victoria. A profitable late variety, bearing profusely long bunches of large berries; fruit light red, of good quality. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Red Dutch. Fruit medium size, bunches large; productive; a profitable market berry. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000;

2-yrs., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Crandall. A tall, strong, healthy grower; productive. Fruit large; highly esteemed for culinary purposes. A native American black Currant. 1-yr., \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 2-yrs., \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

White Grape. Large, sweet, of good quality, white; plant is vigorous and productive. 1-yr., 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

La Versailles. Very large, red; bunch longer than that of the Cherry, which it resembles; handsome, productive. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Fay's Prolific. Fruit large, bright red, of good quality, less acid than the Cherry Currant. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Gooseberries

Culture same as for currants. A very satisfying and profitable crop when successfully grown.

NEW VARIETIES

CHAUTAUQUA. The bush of Chautauqua is a very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower, having the usual complement of thorns. Should not be planted closer than 4 by 6 feet, as it needs plenty of room. Its leaves are large and very glossy, and its bark green. Its fruit is a beautiful light yellow, free from spines and hair; size often an inch in diameter; thick-skinned, but sweet and of fine flavor. Its fault is its tendency to mildew, but if planted in young orchards and sprayed



NORTH STAR CURRANT.

with sulphate of potassium, this tendency is overcome. Chautauqua attracted a great deal of attention at the World's Fair, excelling in size any other variety on exhibit, and equaling anything else in quality. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

COLUMBUS. A new American seedling Gooseberry of English type. Fruit large, oval in form; skin greenish yellow, smooth; flesh juicy, of fine quality. Plant a strong grower and very prolific; foliage large and glossy, and has never shown a trace of mildew. 40 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

RED JACKET. The especial virtue of this Gooseberry is its claim of being mildew-proof. No trace of mildew has yet appeared, and it has been generally tested in the various states. It is a "native American"; foliage very good. The plant is very productive of fruit of best quality. Worthy of trial. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

KEEPSAKE. An English variety, which succeeds very well in this country. Very productive. Berries are large, of good quality, bright green, handsome. Matures one week earlier than Industry. Its dense foliage fully protects the bloom from frost. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

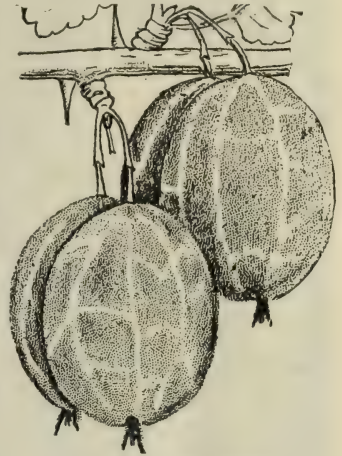
STANDARD VARIETIES

Industry. An English variety. A strong, healthy, upright grower, productive and profitable; fruit dark red, light and of good quality. Season early. 1-yr., \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100; 2-yrs., \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Houghton. An old standard variety, productive and reliable. Fruit light red, sweet and good. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Downing. A vigorous grower, hardy and prolific. Fruit large, light green; good quality. Suitable for cooking or for market. 1-yr., 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2-yrs., \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Smith's Improved. Large, pale yellow; sweet and of good quality; skin thin. Plant is a good grower; productive. 1-yr., \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100; 2-yrs., \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100.



CHAUTAUQUA GOOSEBERRY.

Grapes

Grapes are planted anywhere and everywhere—to trail over the sides of houses, on arbors, sheltering paths, fences, etc.; even people who live in the crowded parts of cities may have them.

Champion. Black. Bunch medium to large berries large, skin thick, flesh juicy, somewhat pulpy, with foxy flavor; vine very rank, vigorous grower, hardy, very productive. Very early and a very popular Grape. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Concord. Black. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, skin tender, flesh juicy, sweet; vine strong grower, hardy, healthy and productive. Medium. 1-yr., 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Delaware. Red. Bunch small, compact; berries small, skin thin but firm, flesh juicy, sweet. Requires good culture. Medium. 1-yr., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Niagara. White. Bunch large, handsome, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries large, skin thin but tough; flesh sweet and of good quality; good shipper; vine vigorous grower and very productive. Medium early and hangs on the vine after ripening. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Catawba. Bunch large, shouldered; berries dark red, medium to large; skin thick, flesh somewhat pulpy, of best quality; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Late. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Red. Bunch shouldered, usually loose; fruit large, skin thick; flesh meaty, juicy, rich-flavored; good keeper; medium early. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6c. each, 50c. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

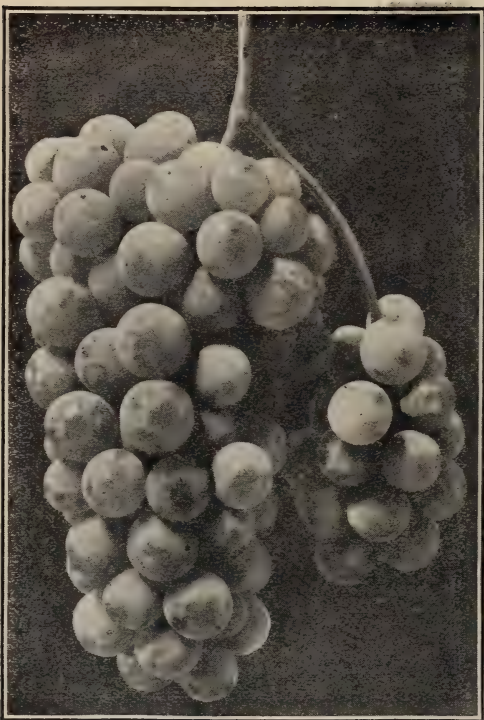
Campbell's Early. New and not yet fruited here. Claimed to be hardy, healthy and very productive. Pulp is sweet and tender. Good shipper and long keeper. Early. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Brighton. Red. Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered; fruit medium, skin thin; flesh sweet, juicy, good quality; hardy, productive. Medium early. 1-yr., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

McPike. Hardy and vigorous. Earlier than Concord. Branches large, even, compact. Berries very large, being 3 inches in circumference. Pulp sweet and tender, skin thin, flavor excellent. Good shipper. 1-yr., 50c. each, \$5 per doz.; 2-yrs., 75c. each, \$7.50 per doz.



BRIGHTON GRAPE.



GREEN MOUNTAIN GRAPE.

Grapes, continued

Empire State. White. Bunch medium, long, compact; berries medium; skin thin, flesh good quality; vine strong grower, hardy, fairly productive. Season medium. 1-yr., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 10 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Moore's Early. Black. Bunch medium; berries large, skin thin, flesh sweet, good quality; vine moderate

grower, healthy, hardy. Very early, valuable for market. 1-yr., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Green Mountain. Greenish white. Bunch large and compact; berries small, skin thin, flesh tender, delicious; vine vigorous, hardy, productive. Season very early. 1-yr., 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100, \$175 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100, \$200 per 1,000.

Ives' Seedling. Black. Bunch long, medium to large, compact; berries medium, skin thick and tough, flesh sweet, pulpy, rather foxy; colors early, but matures several weeks after. 1-yr., 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Moore's Diamond. White. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, skin thick, flesh tender, juicy; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Early. 1-yr., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 10 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Pocklington. Pale green. Bunch large, hardy, very compact; berries very large, skin thick, flesh juicy, sweet, a little foxy in flavor; vine moderate grower, healthy. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Salem. Dark red. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, skin thick and firm; flesh very sweet, tender; vine moderately vigorous, hardy, healthy. Ripens earlier than the Concord. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Worden. Black. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, skin thin, quality good; vine a good grower, hardy. Said to be much better than Concord, and earlier. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Wyoming Red. A light red Grape; very productive. Ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, though large in bunch and berry; pulpy, sweet. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Asparagus

Asparagus usually sells at a good price, and being ready for market in April and May, the income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year. It is usually planted on light soil to have it early, though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second or third year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall. The roots will give good crops for from 15 to 20 years, selling at \$100 to \$200 per acre. In preparing Asparagus for market, cut the sprouts about 4 or 5 inches under the ground, and when only from 2 to 4 inches high. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from 4 to 6 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. Cultivate well at first; afterwards only in the spring and in July and August. Salt spread broadcast early in spring, about 5 to 10 bushels per acre, is a good fertilizer; give good top-dressing of stable manure in November, also 200 to 400 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda in March. My stock of Asparagus roots for spring is very large, and I am prepared to make special quotations on large orders.

Dreer's Eclipse. New; large white, very productive. Rank grower. 75 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Donald's Elmira. New; large, tender. Very much desired for garden or market purposes. 75 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Columbian Mammoth White. New; large, white, productive: good grower. 1-yr., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Palmetto. Of southern origin; a variety of excellent quality. Hardy, very large, very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it very fine. 1-yr., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. Very large, and makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market-gardeners; very productive. 1-yr., 40 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. Early and very large; a general favorite. 1-yr., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Rhubarb

Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 2½ feet distant in the rows. Set plants about 1 inch below the surface.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Early, large, tender; good quality. 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Victoria. 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

HORSE-RADISH SETS. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Roses

In spite of all the flowers which from time to time have become popular and have had their day as "fads," the Rose, the "Queen of Flowers," still holds her scepter and compels all others to acknowledge her queenly right and beauty. The Roses I offer below are, without doubt, the best of their respective classes, and are all hardy, field-grown stock, such as will grow under almost any condition and will increase in glory and beauty from year to year. Spring is the best time for planting Roses, although dormant plants placed in the ground in fall grow with remarkable vigor when spring opens. A rich, but somewhat clayey soil is best for Roses, but it must be well drained and the Roses planted where they are protected somewhat from heavy winds. Annual pruning in the early spring is very beneficial and results in compact bushes and increased bloom.

DOROTHY PERKINS. A splendid new shell-pink climbing Rose. It attracted much attention at the Pan-American Exposition, where a bed of 14-months-old plants produced a show of bloom unequaled by any other variety unless it was the famous Crimson Rambler. The flowers are borne in clusters of thirty or forty, and sometimes even fifty and sixty. The blooms are large for a Rose of this class, very double, sweetly scented and of a beautiful shell-pink; it is also entirely hardy. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. An exceedingly vigorous and rapid grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in one season, and when in bloom commands admiration by the gorgeous display of its brilliant crimson flowers; an ideal Rose for climbing purposes.

HENRY MARTIN. A standard sort; one of the finest Red Moss Roses.

MADAME PLANTIER. Pure white; flowers produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best white Roses for hedges, cemeteries and for massing in group.

MAGNA CHARTA. Pink, suffused with carmine, large and full. A fragrant, excellent Rose.

CAPT. CHRISTY. A grand hardy variety and free bloomer; flowers large, very double and beautiful; fresh, delicate pink, with deeper shading in center of flower.

FRANCISCA KRUGER. A good grower, style of flower very similar to Catherine Mermet; coppery yellow, varied with lighter tints.



DOROTHY PERKINS.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. A beautiful white everblooming Rose. Equally handsome in bud or flower; the flowers are very large, and although it opens wide and full, petals reflexing and rolling back to the stem, the center is not shown; highly perfumed.

MRS. ROBT. GARRETT. A cross between Sombreuil and Madame Caroline Testout. In growth it is quite similar to the latter sort. The color is rich, deep, yet soft shell-pink; its fragrance is very sweet.

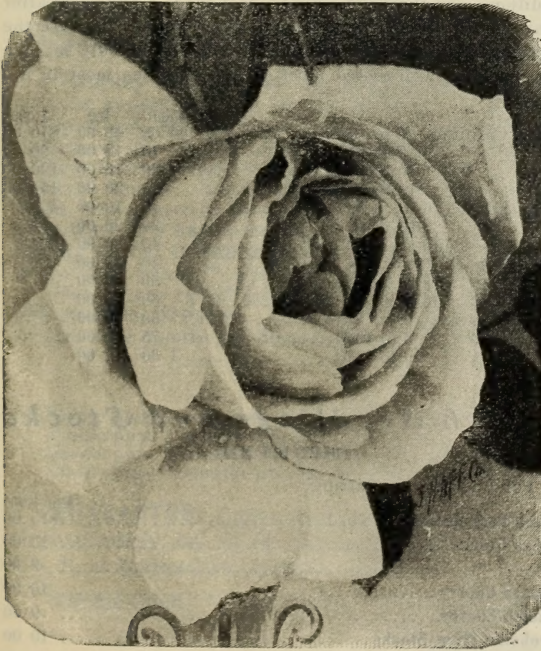
MAMAN COCHET. A heavy and constant bloomer; clear, rich pink, changing to silvery rose; as the flowers expand the center of the Rose discloses depths of salmon-pink, with light orange tints, while the older petals lessen to pearl-pink, giving a combination of tints truly marvelous. Very double, full, fragrant.

METEOR. A very bright-colored deep red Rose, rich, dark velvety crimson; flowers very double and compact. Extremely fragrant.

PAPA GONTIER. A splendid grower, making a handsome and shapely bush. It produces the most perfect-shaped lovely buds imaginable and of the deepest glowing crimson color. Fragrant and sweet.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT. A grand and distinct variety; hardy and continuous bloomer. Buds and blooms large to very large, with brilliant satiny pink coloring. Its fragrance is delicious.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Raised from Paul Neyron. A grand hardy garden Rose. Color brilliant cherry-red; flowers of fine form and finish. Very fragrant.



MRS. ROBT. GARRETT.

PRICE OF ROSES. All the Roses in this list, with the exception of Dorothy Perkins, are 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. No finer list of Roses was ever offered in any catalogue.



CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

Hedge Plants

Osage Orange, 1 year	Per 1,000
" " 2 years	\$3 00
CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Forms the richest and handsomest hedges, and is also desirable in clumps or single. Perfectly hardy and almost evergreen. Very suitable for private grounds and parks. 2 to 3 feet.....	4 00
.....	\$4 per 100...30 00

Ornamental Trees

The quick-growing Maples and Poplars, which thrive anywhere, growing into shapely, healthy trees under even adverse conditions, and throwing a dense, cool shade a few years after planting, are planted by thousands every year. They are the most popular of all Ornamental Trees, and deservedly so. We offer healthy, well-rooted stock of the varieties most in demand.

		Each	100	1,000
Poplar, Carolina.	6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 08	\$6 00	\$40 00
" "	8 to 10 ft.....	15	12 00	90 00
" "	10 to 12 ft.....	20	15 00	120 00
" "	12 to 15 ft.....	25	20 00	150 00
Maple, Silver.	6 to 8 ft.....	15	10 00	
" "	8 to 10 ft.....	30	20 00	
" "	10 to 12 ft.....	40	30 00	
" Sugar.	6 to 8 ft.....	40	30 00	
" "	8 to 10 ft.....	50	40 00	
" "	10 to 12 ft.....	60	50 00	
" Norway.	6 to 8 ft.....	50	40 00	
" "	8 to 10 ft.....	75	50 00	
" "	10 to 12 ft.....	1 00	75 00	

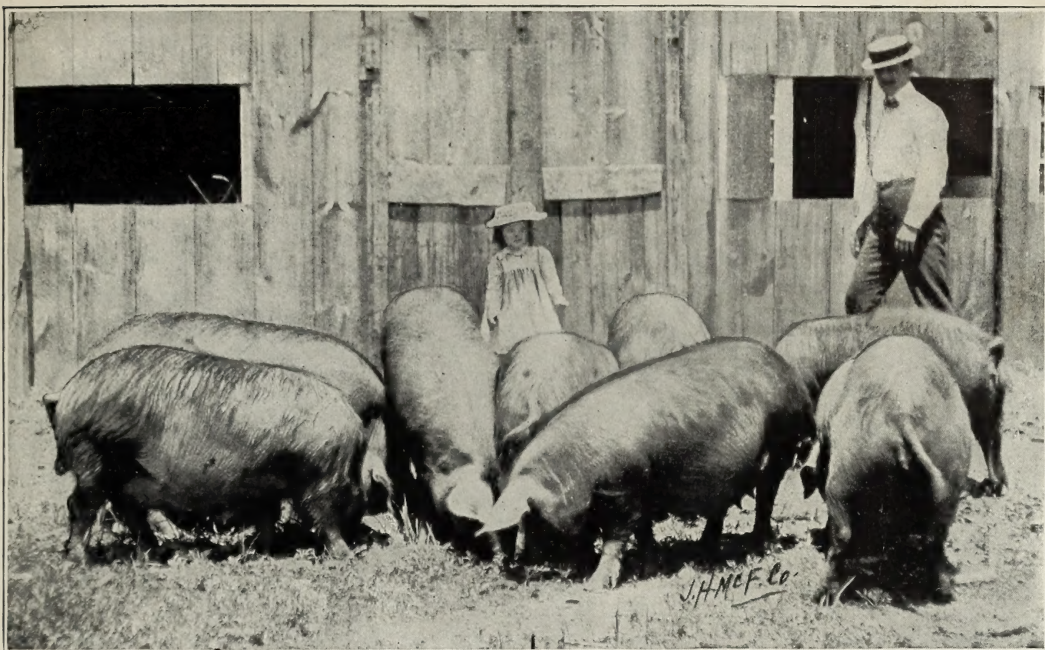
French Seedlings and Stocks (IMPORTED)

For budding or grafting.

	Per 1,000
French Pear Seedlings, No. 1.....	\$15 00
Angers Quince, No. 1.....	13 00
" " No. 2.....	9 00
Mazzard Cherry.....	10 00
Mahaleb Cherry.....	9 00
Myrobolan Plum Stocks.....	10 00
Apple Seedlings.....	8 00



SUGAR MAPLE.



The Jersey Red Swine are Still in the Lead

and will continue to be, because of their many good qualities. I take great pleasure in offering to the public my celebrated Pure Jersey Red Swine, and do so with the full assurance that they are superior to any other breed, when bred pure, and will improve any other breed with which they are crossed. This breed of Swine varies somewhat in color—fine, light sandy to dark red. They are very hardy. Pigs grow very fast when young, and will fatten at any age, producing the finest quality of meat. The Jersey Red Pigs are the best hogs a farmer can raise. I have had them to have fifteen pigs at one litter, and raise them all. Jersey Red Pigs attain heavy weight at small cost.

A FEW LINES FROM AN ARTICLE IN "THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN" ARE EXPRESSIVE.

"**Jersey Red Swine.** Being a producer as well as a packer of hogs, I am led to contribute some items of general interest to the business. I claim that Burlington county, N. J., is the banner county of the world, both as to round lots of hogs of the greatest weight, and as to pounds of pork to the acreage of the county. **The predominant swine are Jersey Reds.** A few of our amateur farmers (myself included) are experimenting with the fancy black breeds, but are not yet ready to astonish any one with figures. Those who are seriously and solemnly engaged in farming for a living **stick to the Reds**, which have of late years been greatly improved, until now it is claimed that in **form and neatness they are equal to any**; in constitution much more hardy than any other breed, and capable of **taking on fat to the extent of 800 or 900 pounds, live weight**, several pens having reached this weight this season."—Correspondent of *Country Gentleman*.

One farmer raised and slaughtered in 16 years **463 hogs, about 21 months old, that averaged 538 pounds, dressed.** One crop of 13, about the same age, averaged 728 pounds, and dozens of crops of pigs nine months old dressed 300 to 375 pounds average.

PRICES

Single pigs, 9 weeks old, \$6; pair (not akin) \$12.
Single pigs, 3 months old, \$10; pair (not akin) \$18.
Single pigs, 4 months old, \$12; pair (not akin) \$22.
Single pigs, 5 months old, \$14; pair (not akin) \$25.

Single pigs, 6 months old, \$20; pair (not akin) \$25.
Young sows, bred, \$20 to \$25 each.
Boars, fit for service, 5 to 6 months old, \$20 to \$25 each.

GUARANTEE: I guarantee all stock shipped to arrive safely and in good condition. Will box pigs as comfortably, but at the same time as lightly as possible, and will deliver, with food for journey, f. o. b. at Moorestown, at prices named.

Terms Cash. Send money by Draft, Certified Check, Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.



Pleasant Valley
Nurseries &
Arthur J. Collins
Moorestown N.J.